

Appendix: AIDS Case Definition

A person who has tested HIV positive is diagnosed with AIDS when:

- the person's CD4 cell count falls below 200 cells/ml
OR
- the person is diagnosed with any of the following conditions or diseases:¹
 - Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs
 - Candidiasis, esophageal
 - Cervical cancer, invasive
 - Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
 - Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
 - Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (>1 month duration)
 - Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen, or nodes)
 - Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)
 - Encephalopathy, HIV-related
 - Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 month duration)
 - Histoplasmosis, disseminated
 - Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (> 1 month duration)
 - Kaposi's sarcoma
 - Lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis (in children)
 - Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)
 - Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
 - Lymphoma, primary, of brain
 - Mycobacterium avium* complex or *M. Kansasii*, disseminated or extrapulmonary
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, any site (pulmonary or extrapulmonary)
 - Mycobacterium*, other species or unidentified species, disseminated or extrapulmonary
 - Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
 - Pneumonia, recurrent
 - Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
 - Salmonella septicemia, recurrent
 - Toxoplasmosis of brain
 - Wasting syndrome due to HIV

A person who is HIV negative or of undetermined serostatus may be diagnosed with AIDS when other causes of immunodeficiency are ruled out *and* the person is definitively diagnosed with one of the AIDS indicator diseases listed above.

¹ MMRW, Vol. 41/No. RR-17